The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2420. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

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Reduction of the Rate of Discount by the Bank of England.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th instant, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, June 6, *via* Queenstown June 9, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Queen*, from Southampton on the 9th instant, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The news thus received is three days later.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The *Arago*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 9th.

The *Vigo*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th.

The United States frigate *Cumberland* was at Madeira on the 1st of June.

Mr. GEO. BAILEY, Editor of the *National Era*, died on board the *Arago* on the 5th instant at sea.

The steamer *Weser*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 10th.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

From the Paris Moniteur, June 10.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF SAN MARTINO, June 5.

The French army, assembled round Alessandria, had before it great obstacles to overcome. If it marched on Piacenza, it would have had to lay siege to that place, and to open for itself, by main force, the passage of the Po, which at this spot is not less than 600 metres wide, and this most difficult operation was to be executed in presence of an enemy's army of more than 200,000 men.

If the Emperor crossed the river at Valentia, he would find the enemy concentrated on the left bank at Mortara, and he could not attack him in this position unless by separate columns, manœuvering in the midst of a country intersected by canals and rice-grounds. There was, therefore, on both sides an almost insurmountable obstacle; the Emperor resolved to turn it, and he deceived the Austrians by concentrating his army on the right, and causing it to occupy Casteggio, and even Bobbio on the Trebia.

On the 31st of May, the army received the order to march to the left and crossed the Po at Casale, the bridge of which had remained in our possession. It immediately took the Vercelli road, where the passage of the Sesia was effected to protect and cover our rapid march on Novara. The efforts of the army were directed to the right on Robbio; and two combats, glorious for the Sardinian troops, fought on this side, had also the effect of inducing the enemy to believe that we were marching on Mortara. But during this time the French army had proceeded towards Novara, and had taken up there a position on the same ground where the King CHARLES ALBERT had fought ten years before. There it could make head against the enemy should he make his appearance.

Thus this bold march had been protected by 100,000 men encamped on our right flank at Olengo, in front of Novara. Under these circumstances, it was therefore to the reserve that the Emperor was to confide the execution of the movement that took place in the rear of the line of batle.

On the 2d of June a division of the Imperial Guard was directed to Turbigo on the Ticino, and meeting with no resistance there it threw across three bridges.

The Emperor, having collected notices that agreed in showing him that the enemy was retiring on the left bank of the river, caused the Ticino to be passed at this spot by the army corps of Gen. MCMAHON, followed next day by a division of the Sardinian army.

Hardly had our troops taken possession on the Lombard bank when they were attacked by an Austrian corps sent from Milan by the railway. They repulsed it victoriously under the eyes of the Emperor.

On the same day, June 2, the division of ESPINASSE having advanced by the Novara road towards Milan as far as Trecate, whence it threatened the bridge-head of Buffalora, the enemy evacuated precipitously the entrenchments he had thrown up on this point, and fell back on the left bank, after blowing up the stone bridge crossing the river at this spot. Nevertheless, the effect of his mining-chambers was not complete, and the two arches he had intended to destroy having merely subsided without falling to pieces, the thoroughfare was not interrupted.

The day of the 4th had been fixed upon by the Emperor for taking definitive possession of the left bank of the Ticino. The army corps of Gen. MCMAHON, reinforced by the voltigeur division of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to proceed from Turbigo to Buffalora and Magenta, whilst the grenadier division of the Imperial Guard would seize the bridge-head of Buffalora on the left bank, and the army corps of Marshal CANROBERT would advance on the right bank to pass the Ticino at the same point. The execution of this plan of operations was disturbed by some of those incidents that in warfare must be taken into account. The King's army was retarded in its passage of the river, and only one of its divisions could follow at a distance the corps of Gen. MCMAHON.

The march of the Espinasse division also met with delays, and on the other hand, when the corps of Marshal CANROBERT left Novara to rejoin the Emperor, who had personally gone to the bridge-head of Buffalora, this corps found the road so encumbered that it could only reach the Ticino quite late.

Such was the situation of things, and the Emperor was waiting, not without anxiety, for the signal of the arrival of General MCMAHON's corps at Buffalora, when, about 1 o'clock, he heard on this side very heavy firing of small arms and artillery.

It was the moment to sustain it by marching on Magenta. The Emperor immediately dispatched WIMPFFEN's brigade against the formidable positions held by the Austrians in front of the bridge; the brigade of CLER followed the movement. The heights bordering the Naviglio (a large canal) and the village of Buffalora were promptly carried by the spirit of our troops; but they then found themselves confronting considerable masses whom they could not drive back, and who arrested their progress.

In the meantime, Marshal CANROBERT's army-corps did not appear, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and musketry fire that had signaled the arrival of General MCMAHON had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and had the grenadier division of the Guard to sustain itself alone the entire effort of the enemy?

It is here the proper time for explaining the manœuvre effected by the Austrians. When they learned on the night of June 3, that the French army had surprised the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they had rapidly sent across that river, at Vigevano, three of the army-corps, which burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they went before the Emperor to the number of 135,000 men, and it was against these disproportionate forces that the grenadier division of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had singly to contend.

In these critical circumstances, General REGNAUD DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY gave proof of the utmost energy, as also did the generals commanding under his orders. The General of Division, MELLINET, had two horses killed under him. General CLER fell mortally wounded. General WIMPFFEN was wounded in the head; the Commanders DESVAUX and MAUDHUY, of the Grenadiers, were killed: the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers sustained a loss no less considerable.

At length, after a struggle of four hours, during which MELLINET's division suffered without flinching the attacks of the enemy, PICARD's brigade, with CANROBERT at its head, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly after appeared VINOY's division, from General NIEL's corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally REGNAULT's and TIXCHA's divisions of Marshal CANROBERT's corps.

At the same time General MCMAHON's cannon were again heard in the distance. The General's corps, retarded in its march and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

The enemy having attempted to advance between these two columns, for the purpose of cutting them off, Gen. MCMAHON had rallied the right, with the left towards Magenta, and this explains why the firing had ceased at the beginning of the action on the side of Buffalora. In fact, the Austrians, seeing themselves pressed on their front and left, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and advanced with the greater part of their forces against Gen. MCMAHON, in front of Magenta. The Forty fifth Regiment of the Line rushed intrepidly to attack the farm of Cascina Nuova, which is before the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy there laid down their arms and the flag was taken from the dead body of the colonel. In the meantime MORTEMART's division was pressed hard by considerable forces that threatened to separate it from ESPINASSE's division. General MCMAHON had drawn up in the second line the thirteen battalions of the voltigeurs of the guard, under the command of the brave General CAMOU, who, advancing to the first line, sustained at the centre the efforts of the enemy, and enabled the divisions of LA MORTEMART and ESPINASSE to resume vigorously the offensive.

At this moment of a general attack, General AUGER, commanding the artillery of the second corps, placed in battery on the line of the railway forty field pieces, which, taking the Austrians, as they were defiling in great disorder, in flank and athwart, made a frightful carnage amongst them.

The combat at Magenta was terrible. The enemy defended this village with obstinacy. On both sides it was felt this was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, and put more than 10,000 Austrians *hors de combat*. General MCMAHON made about 5,000 prisoners, among whom were an entire regiment, the Second Chasseurs à Pied, commanded by Colonel HAUSER. But the General's corps itself suffered much; 1,500 of its men were killed or wounded. In the attack on the village, General ESPINASSE and Lieutenant FROMENTIN fell mortally wounded. Like them Colonel DAOUNOT, of the Sixty-fifth of the line, and Colonel CHABRIER, of the Second Foreign Regiment, fell at the head of their troops.

On the other side, the divisions Vinoy and Renault performed prodigies of valor, under the orders of Marshal CANROBERT and General NIEL. VINOY's division, which left Novara in the morning, had only just arrived at Trecate, where it was to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced rapidly (*à pas de course*) as far as Ponte di Magenta, driving the enemy from his positions, and taking more than 1,000 prisoners; but becoming engaged with superior forces it sustained severe loss; eleven of its officers were killed and fifty wounded; 650 sub-officers and soldiers were put *hors de combat*. The 65th of the line especially suffered; its commanding officer was killed fighting bravely at the head of his regiment, and the other superior officers were wounded. General MANEUVRIER was struck by a ball as he was leading his brigade.

The troops of Marshal CANROBERT also sustained regretable loss. Colonel DE SEMENVILLE, the chief of his staff, was killed at his side. Colonel CHARLIER, of the Ninetieth, fell, mortally wounded, struck by five balls, and several officers of RENAULT's division were placed *hors de combat*, while the village of Ponte di Magenta was taken seven times in succession.

Finally, about 6½ in the evening, the French army remained master of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, of which two were taken by the Grenadiers of the Guard, two flags, and seven thousand prisoners. The number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* may be estimated at about 20,000. On the field of battle 12,000 muskets and 30,000 knapsacks have been picked up.

The Austrian corps engaged against us were those of Clam-Gallas, Zobel, Schwartzenberg and Lichtenstein. Field-Marshal GYULAI commanded in chief.

Thus in five days after leaving Alessandria the allied army has delivered three combats, won a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the battle of Montebello the Austrians have lost 25,000 men killed or wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The following telegram has been received at Vienna from Count VON GRENEN, First Adjutant-General of the *Emperor of Austria:*

VERONA, Monday, June 6—10.40 P. M.

The battle fought in the neighborhood of Magenta on the 4th inst., was exceedingly fierce and bloody, and lasted until dusk. The attack of the enemy, which was made in the forenoon at Turbigo and Buffalora, was at first directed against two brigades of the 1st army corps, under Lieutenant-General Count CLAM. The brigades in question were subsequently reinforced by three brigades of the 2d (Prince E. LICHTENSTEIN's) and REISCHACH's division of the 7th (Baron ZOBEL's) army corps. In the afternoon the 3d (Prince E. SCHWARZENBERG's) army corps came into action, and the bridges at Buffalora and the village of Magenta were sometimes in the enemy's hands and sometimes in ours.

In the morning of the 5th our left wing was again engaged in the neighborhood of Magenta, but detailed reports on the subject are still wanting.

The enemy made no further progress (*drang nicht weiter vor*) and our army took up a flank position (*Flanken-Stellung*) between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The issue of the battle which was going on being doubtful, Count GYULAI gave orders that Milan should be completely evacuated. The 5th, Count STADION's, and the 9th, Baron von BENEDEK's *army corps, were at a considerable distance from* the field of battle, and were not engaged.

Numerous French prisoners are in our hands. The *loss on both sides is* great, but exact official returns on the subject are still wanting. According to the preliminary *reports*, Lieutenant-General Baron RUSCHACH and Major-Generals von BURDERA, von DURFELD and von LEBZELTERN are wounded, as are Colonel HUMATSCHEK, Lieutenant-Colonel STROMFELD and Major MEREI, of the regiment "Hartmann;" Lieutenant-Colonel HOFFEN and Major WALTER, of the regiment "King of the Belgians;" and Major MORARS, of the regiment "Count Wimpffen." Major KRONFELD, of "King of Prussia" Hussars, was killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel IMMAISBERGER and Major HAAS, of the Second Banat Border Regiment, are missing.

At the same time with this more detailed written intelligence will be dispatched. As the wires are broken between Milan, Pavia and Verona, it will not, for the moment, be possible to receive authentic telegraphic reports from the scene of action. When news does arrive it will be immediately and conscientiously communicated to the public.

SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 7.

The first private letter from the battle-field of Magenta arrived here. The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked, and were unable to advance, but, nevertheless, finally resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their position. At last General NIEL's army resumed the offensive movements which was irresistible. The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but a movement of General M'MAHON rendered the attempt ineffective. So the efforts of the enemy were relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began with renewed fury. General M'MAHON was triumphant, and the battle was won. It is asserted that the King entered Milan to-day, and to-morrow the victory will be celebrated at Turin.

TURIN, Saturday, June 4.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN, PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

The allied troops have crossed the Ticino at several points. The enemy has evacuated Lomellina. General GYULAI transferred his headquarters yesterday to Rosate. The suspension of the telegraphic lines and of the railways has hindered the arrival of exact news respecting the operations of the allied armies on the Ticino.

TURIN, Sunday, June 5.

The official bulletin published here to-day adds nothing new to the telegram posted up yesterday at the Paris Bourse. It confirms, however, the news of the defeat of the enemy in the encounters on the Ticino. The comflict of which the Paris message speaks appears to have taken place at Turbigo, a village on the eastern bank of the Ticino. Interruptions of the telegraphic service are continually occurring, and delaying the transmission of news from the camp.

BUSSA, Sunday, June 5.

The head-quarters of the Franco-Sardinian army are at Magenta, and its advanced posts will this evening be at St. Otto, near Milan. The Austrians are everywhere in retreat. GARIBALDI's principal corps was yesterday still at Como.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 7.

The allies took in the battle of Magenta four pieces of cannon, two flags, and 4,000 bags (?). 7,000 Austrians have been made prisoners, and 20,000 put *hors de combat*, out of the 120,000 Austrians engaged.

The loss on part of the French was 5,000 killed and wounded; among the former are Generals ESPINASSE and CLER.

Milan has been barricaded, and defended by 6,000 National Guards.

The Sardinian administration is already in operation at Como and Sondrio.

TURIN, June 7—Morning.

We receive the following particulars of the battle of Magenta: Four cannon, two standards, and 12,000 muskets were taken from the enemy: 4,000 knapsacks were collected on the field. Of the 120,000 Austrians who took part in the fight 7,000 were made prisoners, and 20,000 put *hors de combat*. The loss of the Allied army amount to nearly 5,000 between dead and wounded. Among the first are to be deplored the brave Generals ESPINASSE and CLERC. The French army covered itself with glory in this victorious day. From Milan we are informed that, on Sunday morning, the Austrians began to evacuate the city, abandoning all the military posts, including the citadel and the forts of Porta Tosa. In the citadel were found a great deal of war materials and the central chest well filled with money. At 2 P. M. the Municipality pronounced, proclaiming the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The city was barricaded and defended by 6,000 National Guards.

In the provinces of Como and Sondrio the National Government is in activity."

FROM UNOFFICIAL SOURCES.

From Galignani's Messenger.

Magenta, which will henceforth become illustrious in story, is a small town of about 6,000 inhabitants, situated near Naviglio-Grande. It is the first stage on the road to Milan, from Novara by Buffalora. Three roads lead from Novara to the bank of the Ticino. The first and most direct passes by Cameri, and ends at the bridge of Buffalora; the second, more to the north, passes through Galliate, and descends to the river nearly opposite the village of Turbigo and the third, still more to the north, passes through Cameri and Piocheton, and by a curve joins the Ticino at some distance from the Galliate road. At the moment when the French troops crossed the Ticino, Gen. GYULAI, who was evacuating the Lomellina, had quitted Garlasco and transferred his headquarters to Abbiate Grasso, on the left bank of the river, a few kilometres above Buffalora. The passage of the French army was therefore effected in view of the Austrians who endeavored to oppose it, but were repulsed with considerable loss. That took place on Friday, and as the advance of the French and Piedmontese troops had evidently, from the simultaneousness of their late movements, been skilfully prepared beforehand, and formed part of a regular strategical combination, we may suppose that the allied troops, immediately on the banks of the Ticino, becoming free, hurried forward by every available passage, so as the next day to be in as great force as possible at the opposite side of the river. The Austrians, on their part, seeing that their opponents would march straight for Milan, had concentrated their forces to prevent them, and the consequence was the series of combats of which the general results are so briefly but eloquently told in the telegraphic dispatch. It is known from late telegrams received that the operations of the army of General GYULAI were directed by Baron DE HESS in person; so that it is the best General in the Austrian army that has just been defeated in a battle where not fewer than from 160,000 or 170,000 men must have been engaged, the numbers being certainly the greater on the Austrian side.

ENTRANCE OF MCMAHON'S CORPS INTO LOMBARDY.

The following is the official report of Gen. MCMAHON, addressed to the Emperor:

HEAD QUARTERS, TURBIGO, June 3.

SIRE: As I have already had the honor of informing your Majesty in a first report, the enemy blew up the bridge of San Martino yesterday at about 5 in the morning, retreating to the left bank of the Ticino.

This morning, at daybreak, Gen. ESPINASSE advanced with a brigade to the *tête-de-pont*, which the Austrians had abandoned at his approach. He found there two mortars, two field-pieces, and some ammunition wagons.

According to your Majesty's orders the Second Corps left Novara this morning at 8½ for Turbigo, with a view to cross the bridge over the Ticino, which had been constructed the previous night under the protection of the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard.

On arriving at Turbigo I found a brigade of that Division on the right bank of the Ticino, occupying the village and the neighborhood, so as to assure us the free possession of the bridge, and covering the valley above the village. The other brigade of CAMOU's Division was on the right bank.

The head of the column of the First Division of the Second Corps crossed the bridge at 1½ o'clock. While visiting Turbigo, and reconnoitring the heights of Rebecchetto, with a view to place my men, I suddenly found an Austrian column within 500 mètres of me, apparently coming from Buffalora with the intention of occupying Rebecchetto.

Rebecchetto is situate on the left bank of the river Ticino, on the east, about two kilometres from Turbigo. It is a large village, which may be easily defended, and which it would be very advisable to occupy, to oppose an enemy coming from Milan or Magenta, with the intention of contesting the passage at Turbigo. The village is situate on a horizontal plain 15 or 50 mètres above the valley of the Ticino. Leaving Turbigo, it may be reached by two roads, both practicable for artillery, one south the other west.

The high road from Magenta and Buffalora runs east. This latter is the road taken by the Austrian column.

I ordered General DE LA MOTTEROUGE, who had only then the regiment of Algerian Riflemen with him, his other regiments being still on the left bank of the river, to advance his three battalions of riflemen on Rebecchetto, and to place them in three columns of attack, as follows:

The first battalion, forming the right, in column by division, preceded by two companies of sharp-shooters, to attack the village on the south side.

The third battalion, forming the left, similarly organized, to attack the village on the west side.

The second battalion, in the centre, somewhat in the rear, forming the reserve, ready to support either battalion, also in column with advanced sharp-shooters.

The three columns gradually advancing, were at a given signal to concentrate on Rebecchetto, and, entering the main street, which runs from west to east, were to endeavor to cut off the enemy's retreat.

While General DE LA MOTTEROUGE was carrying out these manœuvres with the Algerian Riflemen, I myself took the requisite steps to bring up the other regiments of his division. The Forty-fifth of the Line, second regiment of the first brigade, received the order to follow the track of the Algerian Riflemen.

About 2 o'clock General DE LA MOTTEROUGE advanced with his three battalions on Rebecchetto, followed by la battery of the general reserve of the army, directed by General AUGER in person.

The columns of Algerian Riflemen, urged on by the voice of Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE, and by their Colonel, advanced on Rebbecchetto without firing.

They were received by a heavy fire of musketry *from the Austrians, whereupon they charged with the* bayonet. In ten minutes they had cleared the village of the enemy. At the outlet of the village they brought their guns into play, and fired some 12 rounds of grape, which had no effect in stopping the ardor of our men. Our guns opened in reply with such success that the enemy was obliged to run for it. The riflemen followed them to within two kilomètres beyond Rebecchetto, and killed a great number. Gen. AUGER, by making his battery take up four different positions, happily selected, did them great damage.

In one of these positions, General AUGER, fancying he perceived an Austrian gun in the high corn that had some difficulty in following the retreat of the others, galloped up to it and took possession of it. Near the gun he found the officer in charge cut in two by a cannon-shot.

While this was taking place at Rebecchetto, a column of Austrian cavalry appeared on our left, coming from Castano.

I advanced a battalion of the Sixty fifth and two field-pieces against it. Two shots sufficed to make it retreat.

The enemy has suffered considerably. The field of battle is covered with dead and arms of all sorts. We have not made many prisoners, which is explained by the nature of the ground upon which we fought.

On our side we lost one Captain killed (Captain VARNIERGUY), four officers wounded, one a Colonel of the staff (M. DE LAVARCOUPPE), seven soldiers killed, and thirty-eight wounded, amongst whom four, I am told, are Voltigeurs of the Garde, whose sharpshooters were engaged with the enemy in the rear of Rebecchetto.

I cannot as yet, Sire, give to your Majesty precise details of this affair, which gives an additional proof of *what your Majesty may expect from our soldiers* since they have entered on the campaign.

I have not as yet received the official reports of those who most distinguished themselves. All bravely and worthily did their duty; but I may point out to your Majesty, General DE LA MOTTEROUGE, as having given proofs of irresistible energy; General AUGER, for the deeds mentioned above, and which, according to our military code, deserve mention in the general army orders; Colonel LAVERGNE, who, while fighting hand to hand with the Austrian riflemen, received a bayonet wound in the head; Colonel LAURE, of the Algerian Rifles, for the skill with which he brought up his men against the enemy.

I remain, Sire, your Majesty's very humble and obedient servant, DE MCMAHON.

OTHER REPORTS AND DISPATCHES.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at the seat of war had hastily collected a few details of the battle of Magenta. After describing some of the earliest incidents, the writer says that in less than two hours the allied monarchs were able to deploy a line of 60,000 men against the columns of the enemy. The force of the Austrians was not much short of 80,000 men, with powerful artillery. They were, however, compelled to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by CANROBERT's *corps d'armée*, supported by FAY's division. The Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre, thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands of the enemy fell, crushed by our artillery. At this time General MCMAHON had reached the scene of action, and, seeing that the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, went to the charge with an impetuosity seldom witnessed before. He was supported by Gen. DUBAND's division, which stood in reserve, slowly moving beside him. The shock was terrible—dead and wounded were now falling by thousands. The Austrians were routed, and the victory was won. The writer says, twenty of the enemy's guns were brought in. The Zouaves engaged had about 700 men *hors de combat*. A brigade of Marshal CANROBERT's *corps d'armée* were almost destroyed in the last charge. Two standards were taken during the battle, the Emperor and the King were always in the thick of the fight. Military men are unanimous in their praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor. The letter is dated Novara, Sunday, 3 P. M. At that hour the sharp reports of field guns and the roll of musketry were distinctly heard far on the right, in the direction of Binasco.

A report was current in Paris that Marshal CANROBERT had died of his wounds; but it turns out that he was not wounded at all.

Private letters *viâ* Berne assert that the French loss was very serious, especially among the superior officers, and the Austrians made many prisoners.

According to some accounts the Emperor of the French was not present at the battle, while others assert that he was, and that when General CLER was killed the Emperor was not far from him.

The Paris correspondent says more than 4,000 of the prisoners taken by the Allies are Italians. They say they took the earliest opportunity of giving themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and threatened generally by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many have offered to join the Allies, but have not yet been accepted.

From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.

NOVARA, Sunday, June 5.

One of the first among the wounded pointed out to me was a Zouave of the Guard, who had taken an Austrian standard. The poor fellow had lost both hands above the wrist, but seemed as contented as if it was only a trifle. Another Zouave, who had lost his right hand, showed me some zwanzigers he had found on an Austrian, and asked me what they were worth. I told him about 40 francs. He said—"*Ma main valait plus que cela.*" Another shot through the shoulder, had a purse with 30 or 40 Napoleons in it; he showed me the ball which had been extracted; it was conical, flat at the bottom, with two grooves round the base.

I also went to have a look at the prisoners; there were 800 men of the Italian regiment, Archduke Stephen. This is the regiment mentioned by the *Times* correspondent as having requested to form a part of the army of invasion. The men I talked to told me that this petition had been got up by their officers, who were all Germans, and that they went into action with a battalion of Croats in their rear, who fired upon them when they laid down their arms. He also said there were two more battalions who would do the same at the first opportunity which might offer. They shouted "*Viva l' Italia*" as they came in, and offered to volunteer into the Sardinian army.

When the French arrived at San Martino, they met with a priest at the bridge of Buffalora, and asked him if there were any Austrians in the town. He said, "No." They had hardly advanced 100 yards before a fire was opened upon them, which killed many, and I think General CLERC fell there. The gendarmes immediately rode back, and took the priest before he had time to escape, and he was killed on the spot by one of them. He had 400 Austrians concealed in his own house.

The priest of Magenta gave the same answer when asked. There were at that moment 4,000 Austrians in a convent. He was taken, and sent into Turin, tied hand and foot.

INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE BATTLE.

The *Patrie* speaks of a dispatch which states that the advanced posts were on the 7th within an hour's march of Milan. It also says that the *corps d'armée* principally engaged at Magenta were those of General MACMAHON and Marshal CANROBERT. General MACMAHON is universally spoken of in military circles as the best General in the French service, and it was fully expected that he would lose no opportunity of distinguishing himself.

By way of Rome, it is stated that the Austrians, before quitting Milan, spiked their guns.

An official bulletin issued at Turin announces that the Austrians had abandoned Stradella and the surrounding country, and destroyed the bridge and fortifications of Stella.

The *Moniteur* contains the nomination of General MCMAHON as Marshal, under the title of Duke of Magenta. REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN ANGELY has also been raised to the rank of Marshal.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that in the midst of a long dispatch in cypher, sent to Paris from head-quarters, there appear the following words in ordinary letters:

"Marshal CANROBERT, Gen. MCMAHON, and Gen. REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN ANGELY have covered themselves with glory."

The Austrian garrison at Milan at the time of the insurrection was reduced to 2,000 men.

It was announced previous to the battle of Magenta that General GEUMEN had superseded GYULAI; it now appears that old Marshal HESS, in person, had directed the late concentration of troops, and that the greatest living of Austria's tacticians has been signally defeated by the Allies. The nomination of GYULAI to the vacant post of Ban, in Croatia, is regarded as a gentle mode of letting him down. His harshness did not distinguish him much from the common run of Austrian leaders, BENEDECK and ZOBEL being quite as ferocious, and not much urbanity belonging to either of the two D'URBANS. The opponent of GARIBALDI hanged a prisoner at Varese; and the chieftain has declared he will hang in return every officer that falls into his hands.

The *Moniteur* gives an account of the passage on the 3d of the Ticino by the French and Piedmontese troops, *in terms identical with those of the telegraphic* dispatch, the contents of which have been already published. The official journal also publishes the following:

"During the course of the military operations in Italy, it is possible that the headquarters of the French army may not always be placed near a line of telegraph, and that consequently news may reach less regularly. In the absence of official communications, the public ought to be on its guard against any accounts, whatever may be their character."

ADDRESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MILAN.

TURIN, June 6.

The Municipality of Milan delivered, at head-quarters, to-day, in the presence of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON, the following address to the King of Sardinia:

"The Municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privilege in being the interpreter of its fellow-citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us, at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their batteries were given in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be the predisposers of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army, and our brave allies, who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnanimous *enterprise. Receive, Sire, the homage of the town* of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is, 'The King and Italy forever.'

Signed by seven Assessors of the Municipality.

MILAN, 5th June."

The Allies are pursuing the enemy, who is in full retreat to the Adda. The Allies have seized flags and cannon belonging to the Austrians, in great quantities as well as small arms, and a considerable amount of ammunition.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT PARIS.

A *Te Deum* in honor of the victory of Magenta, was celebrated at Notre Dame, June 6. The Empress and all the authorities were present.

Galignani's Messenger has the following on the celebration of the victory of Magenta in Paris and other French towns:

Placards announcing the victory were posted up everywhere over Paris yesterday afternoon, and the whole population received the intelligence with the greatest enthusiasm. At 7 in the evening the guns from the Invalides thundered forth a salvo in honor of the event; and at night the public offices, theatres, and a great number of private houses were illuminated. The Empress and the Princess CLOTILDE, between 9 and 10, went along the Boulevards and the Rue de Rivoli in an open carriage, and were everywhere greeted with the most enthusiastic cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" "*Vive la Princesse Clotilde!*" The horses could only proceed at the very slowest walking pace, so enormous was the crowd which surrounded the Imperial carriage. The people were under the very wheels of the vehicle, and in their delight seemed quite regardless of their own safety. Her Majesty's progress was, in fact, a complete ovation. The Boulevards and other principal thoroughfares were crowded to a late hour, and the City presented the appearance of a *fête*.

The news of the victory was immediately transmitted by the Minister of the Interior to all the Prefects of Departments. It was everywhere received with extraordinary enthusiasm. All the dispatches received announce that the people were all on *fête*; that the houses were immediately dressed out with flags, and that preparations were being everywhere made for illuminations.

The Empress Regent received, on the 5th, in the palace of St. Cloud, on the occasion of her recent arrival in that residence, the Mayors Municipal Councillors and Curés of the Communes of St. Cloud and Boulogne, the officers of the Third Battalion of the National Guard of the Seine, and the officers of the infantry and cavalry of the Imperial Guard in garrison at St. Cloud. The Imperial Prince was present at the reception.

The Italians in Paris are in the highest spirits at the allied success. Those, says a correspondent, with whom I have conversed express themselves thoroughly satisfied about the disinterestedness of the French Emperor in his present arduous undertaking. They feel no uneasiness about the stories which impute to him intentions to carve out thrones for Prince NAPOLEON and MURAT. I have been told that the former before he left Paris repeatedly assured several Italians in the most unmistakable terms that nothing would induce him to canvass for or to accept the government of any Italian State, and that it was his firm determination to live in France and remain a French prince.

The news that Generals ESPINASSE and CLER were killed at the battle of Magenta is confirmed. The body of General ESPINASSE has been embalmed and will be brought home to France. Most of the evening papers say that Marshal CANROBERT was wounded, but I have heard this afternoon that the Empress has contradicted this news. It is confirmed that General MACMAHON was wounded, and the *Presse* says that General MELLINET, commanding the first division of the Guards, was wounded seriously. No news from the theatre of war has been made public to-day, and considerable surprise is felt at the delay in announcing the entry of the Allies into Milan. The fact that the municipality of Milan waited upon the King of Sardinia at headquarters to inform him, in the presence of the Emperor, that they had proclaimed the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia, shows almost conclusively that there can be nothing to prevent the Allies from taking military possession of the capital.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, June 7.

The news of the great battle of Magenta came upon us like one of those heavy thunder-storms that dazzle and deluge us before we have time to mark the coming cloud. It is impossible at an unprepared moment to measure with calm and critical acumen the abrupt intelligence that 15,000 men lie dead or wounded, and that 5,000 are in captivity. The imagination rushes immediately to the conclusion that where such havoc is, discipline and order must have ceased; that the furious horsemen are still pursuing fugitive wretches over the open plains; that the artillery, the stores, and the camp equipage of that lately proud Austrian host must all be the prey of the victor. We conjure up in our minds the details of that scene of carnage whose whole is presented to us in such terrible simplicity. We see the crowding multitudes contesting the passage of that stone bridge that spans the Po near Buffalora, and of the military bridge thrown hastily across a little higher up the river; we see the heaving masses that on either side support their foremost brethren; the plunging shot and rattling grape that tear wide chasms in the living mass; we seem to hear the shouts, to strain our eyes through the smoke of the battle, to watch the agonizing combatants while the event yet hangs undecided, to catch the first sound of panic, and to follow the frantic flight and the fierce pursuit. We can conceive even that we stand on the field while the notes of the battle roll away, and look upon the livid ground while the shriek and the flash are yet heard and seen far away upon the horizon. All this in the unsatisfied mood of every reader who muses for a moment over the story that seized upon every man's mind on the morning of yesterday. But we cannot at first tutor ourselves to the possibility that such a great battle can have been fought and won, and that anything can afterwards remain in suspense. After such a harvest of death we cannot believe that anything can remain for the sickle. While the *bourgeoisie* of Paris are lighting up their houses and putting out their flags, and congratulating each other upon the utter destruction of the Austrian army,—while the hospitals are full and the graves are yawning,—it is difficult to believe that there is still a great and imposing force in compact order and in formidable discipline, which is collecting the fragments of the broken army, and which presents a formidable front to the victor.

Yet, if we take the prudent course of judging events rather by the position of the armies than by the language of the telegrams, this sanguinary battle seems by no means so decisive as we were all prone to believe. If subsequent French telegrams raise the presumed loss of the Austrians from 15,000 to 20,000, and the admissions of the French casualties at from 2,000 to 3,000, they mention other circumstances which tend to qualify their first announcement of a great and decisive victory. One of the first considerations by which the magnitude of a victory is measured is the number of standards taken. In an utter rout the first object of attack and the most difficult thing to bear off is the colors of the broken army. In this victory of Magenta two stands only have been taken by the victors. Again, when there is flight and pursuit the guns cannot be carried off; they must necessarily fall in great part a prey to the victors. Even at the minor engagement that took place at Palestro—a mere affair of outposts when compared with Magenta—eight guns remained in the hands of the Sardinians and the Zouaves. In all our affairs in India we never failed to take the mutineers' guns, although the hidden stores appeared inexhaustible. Without a certain show of guns we cannot reckon a victory as very decisive; the enemy who can carry his artillery off the field cannot be entirely broken. Yet only three Austrian guns were taken at Magenta, and, what is a still more suspicious fact, one French gun remained in the hands of the enemy. Again, the object of the French advance was Milan. Milan, the capital of Lombardy, was directly behind the battle-field. Twelve miles of flat country only separate Magenta from Milan. The white marble roof of the cathedral may, we believe, be seen from the field of battle, and the booming of the guns might certainly be heard in the streets of the city. We heard from the Austrian accounts that the populace were deeply moved while the fight was raging, and that fierce commotion and alarming tumults shook the city. Our English public, therefore, were justified in their conclusion that, supposing the victory to be so conclusive as the French rejoicings would bid us to believe, the onward movement to Milan would have taken place the moment that the covering army had been broken. The first telegram, however, that followed the announcement of the victory told us that the French were resting upon the field to complete the reorganization of their army. Next arrives the news of Sunday, and we are again surprised to find that the Austrians then held their head-quarters at Abbiate Grasso. Instead of a broken and dispersed multitude, we find them still an army in strong position, and these vanquished Austrians had on Sunday even renewed the fight, and were making head *against the French*. Now we are told that the troops forced back with such slaughter by the French were not the bulk of the army which invaded Piedmont, but were principally composed of the Divisions of Counts CLAM and LICHTENSTEIN, which had just arrived from Verona, and had marched out of Milan the day before. Yielding to a common custom, which has been the cause of frequent disaster, GYULAI seems to have engaged his raw levies at the earliest moment; to have fought with them a battle of bridges and causeways in a flooded country, where he could not deploy into line, and where the crowded columns were necessarily exposed to a tremendous slaughter from a well-served artillery. This might account for a great disproportion in the losses of the

SCENES AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech—The Address—The Royal Party in the Lords and Commons Described

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 23, 1859.

The eighteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was opened by the Queen in person this afternoon. The Lords and Commons assembled in their respective chambers at 2 o'clock, when summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod to attend the Queen in the House of Peers.

The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, and the Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady in Waiting. Her Majesty was dressed in a robe of white satin, richly trimmed with ermine, and wore a splendid diamond necklace and tiara. Her head-dress was surmounted by a plume of white feathers. She was received with the usual honors by the Lords in waiting, and the Lord Chancellor advanced to the right, and the Lord Chancellor advanced to the left of the throne, and presented the Queen with the address, which, after reading, she returned to the Lord Chancellor, who placed it on the table.

After the reading of the address the Speaker, in the name of the Commons, presented upon part of the House the Bill granting the Queen the Civil List, which was read a first time.

The Queen then delivered the following speech from the throne, which was read by Lord Chancellor:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I have called you together for the purpose of proceeding with the business of Parliament.

"I am confident that you will share with me the satisfaction which I derive from the termination of the war in which I was engaged with two of the great Powers of Europe.

"The treaties of peace which have been concluded at Villafranca and Zurich have restored the blessings of peace to the greater part of Italy.

"I have abstained from any unnecessary interference in the affairs of that country, and I have confined myself to the use of my influence for the purpose of bringing the contending parties to a settlement.

"I have been enabled to effect this object, and I trust that the results of the negotiations which have been carried on under the auspices of France, Austria and Sardinia will be found to be consistent with the permanent interests of Italy, and with the general tranquility of Europe.

"I have concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of the French, which I trust will be found to be advantageous to the commercial interests of both countries.

"I have also concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Austria, which I hope will be found to be beneficial to the trade of my subjects.

"I have directed that the papers relating to these treaties should be laid before you.

"I have directed that the estimates for the year should be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and I trust you will find that the charge for the public service will not require any increase of taxation.

"I have to lament the loss which the Church of England has sustained by the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"I have directed that a bill should be laid before you for the purpose of providing for the temporary discharge of the duties of the Archbishop

...engaged for some on our right, between ourselves and the Austrians.

There were rumors in camp, that on the following day the whole of the corps of Canrobert would cross the Seraio, join us, and march upon Robbio and Mortara; but on the morning of the 31st, while we were burying the dead, a sharp fire of musketry was heard on the outposts. We were being once more attacked. At the outset we supposed it was only a reconnoissance to cover the retreat, but very soon the obstinate fight ploughed through our lines, the dull roll of fire and the booming of the big firing all along the line, and the cry of "Gendarmes" where guns might be distinctly heard at Gendarmes, where Count Wimpffen was encamped, convinced us that a general action was going on, and that it was supported by powerful forces. Perhaps the Austrian General, by personal forces. Perhaps the Austrian General, by personal interference, intended to retrieve his failure on the previous day, perhaps his object was to prevent the passage of the Seraio by the French, to destroy the bridges, and thus to cut us off from our basis of operations. And let us do them this justice: They attacked with great resolution, and struck a heavy blow, but with great resolution, and struck a heavy blow, but they were driven back with greater resolution still! Our artillery, which, on the Robbio road alone, consisted of eight guns of heavy calibre, was ordered not to execute a single step. The Austrians attacked our left in three columns. Our forces were distributed thus: Left, Prince Napoleon and Sixteenth Regiment of the Line; second Brigade of Bourgoisie's division, ten battalions strong, consisted of the Tenth Regiment of the Line and a mass of artillery; and the right consisted of the Ninth Regiment of the Line and the Third Regiment of Zouaves. The Austrians were twice repulsed by our left, and with heavy losses, as their last attack had been made by the bayonet. They advanced with great fury against our right, and such was the mass of artillery, of cavalry, and of infantry they hurled against us, that for one moment it became doubtful how we could ever succeed in overcoming so numerous a foe; but it was an instant only, and the news of the victory of the left, by means of the gallant charge of the Zouaves, dissipated any uneasy feeling, and as the Austrians were running up, down went the thousands, and, after a last volley and a tremendous charge, the enemy was driven back."

The writer also gives many particulars of the fight of the Zouaves, but as he describes it only from hearsay, and as it tallies pretty closely with mine, it is useless to reproduce it.

Major-General Cialdini, to whose gallantry and consummate ability the victory at Palestro is mainly due, is raised by a decree, published in to-day's *Gazette*, to the rank of lieutenant-general. Cialdini is one of the most distinguished officers in the Piedmontese army, or, indeed, in any army in the world. In 1855, at Mortara, at La Stoppicosa, and at Novara, he covered himself with glory, charging at the head of his regiment, although still suffering from a severe wound received the previous year at the battle of Rovereddo.

P. P. Rey. Very important dispatches have just been received here at the War Office. The French and Piedmontese armies (the latter, I am sorry to say, greatly reduced in strength) commenced the passage of the Ticino, and drove back, after an insignificant combat, the Austrian outposts at Castelletto, Ragone and Robecco. A rumor prevails, but no official information to that effect has been received, that the Emperor of the French has transferred his headquarters to Ponte Magenta, on the Grand Canal. If this be true the only chance for the Austrians is to hurry to the Mincio by forced marches. Should they attempt a battle and be beaten, their rate in Lombardy is at an end.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia issued the following proclamation in reference to the second combat at Palestro:

CHIEF HEAD-QUARTERS OF TURBIGLIO, May 31.

SOLDIERS: A new and splendid combat has this day been crowned with a fresh victory. The enemy attacked us vigorously in the positions of Palestro. Bringing powerful forces to bear on our right, it was their intention to prevent our junction with Marshal Canrobert's troops. The moment was one of supreme difficulty. Our troops were greatly inferior to those of our adversary. But the brave troops of the Second Division, led by General Cialdini, and the third regiment of Zouaves, unequalled in valor, and who, this day operating with the Sardinian army, powerfully contributed to the victory, were there to meet the assailants. The conflict was a sanguinary one, but at length the allied troops repelled the enemy, after counting them immense losses, including a general, a thousand men prisoners. The Austrian prisoners amount to more than one thousand. Eight cannons were taken at the point of the bayonet, five by the Zouaves and three by our men. While the fight at Palestro was in progress, General Fanti, with the troops of the second division, repulsed with equal success an attack attempted by the Austrians against Confienza. His Majesty the Emperor, on visiting the field of battle, expressed his sincerest congratulations, appreciating the immense advantage reaped on this day. Soldiers! persevere in this noble course, and I assure you Heaven will crown your work so boldly commenced. VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Finale of the Plymouth Church Sunday School.

BROOKLYN, Monday, June 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been said that there are some bees which extract poison from the same flowers from which others sip the sweetest honey, and we, who really enjoyed a happy season in company with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's congregation on Thursday last, cannot help expressing our sympathy for the mildly shrieking "B." who cried in your issue of Saturday, because he didn't get more strawberries—who evidently looks down upon cabbage as a plebeian vegetable, and upon cooks and chambermaids as kitchen vandals which ought to remain stationary.

We are not of Mr. Beecher's congregation, and, therefore, cannot tell how many strangers accompanied that party; but justice compels us to say that the "crowd" had all the appearance of ladies and gentlemen, and that there was no "violence" throughout the entire day, except that resulting from a little friendly squeezing at the fruit table.

The island itself offers no facilities for the spreading of immense tables with plates of fruit arranged in rows for the pleasure of exacting excursionists, nor is such a thing expected of any committee that ever presided over such a *fete*. The strawberries and cream on the occasion in question were abundant and to spare, and of the best kind; and it was only the selfishness of some "children" of "B," who were over anxious lest they should not get served at all, that caused a crowd at the fruit table. The point of vision that could see only cooks and chambermaids in Mr. Beecher's congregation is very unreliable, and we should say that its owner might exclaim, as Macbeth did when agitated by a cause, which, if not so solemn, was no less provoking—"Nothing is, but what is not."

Mr. Henry Ward, of Brooklyn, was indefatigable in his efforts to provide the ladies with water from the spring, and if the "few decent people" of the "B." party choose to get theirs from the bar-keepers of the island, it was not the fault of the Committee.

Everybody knows that a Sabbath-school pic-nic is given for the benefit of the school, and people generally provide themselves on such journeys with substantial fare, not depending entirely on the fruit which is given with their tickets; but from a reading of the "B.'s" "groans," one would suppose that to get their money's worth was the first thought—that strawberries and cream were the great inducements, and, therefore, must be sorry that the "B." boys" came away hungry. Why is it that on all occasions, whether it be a question of religious benevolence or social enjoyment, Mr. Beecher and his congregation are always followed by a certain kind of "Bs," anxious to ascertain the little stinging forks which nature has given them upon that conrch?

A FEW SYMPATHIZERS.

Card from Mr. Bruce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow me a few words of personal explanation in reply to the strictures of your correspondent "Civis." It must be remembered that the discussion to which he alluded began in the proceedings of the Reformatory Convention, where it was perfectly legitimate. We were met to consider and discuss the expenses and systems of different juvenile charities. So far as I was concerned, the debate would have been confined to the Convention. Any one who knows anything of public controversies knows that the majority of people who have not time to examine the real points at issue always settle the matter in the easiest way by concluding that both parties are in the wrong. With this in view, on the publication of Mr. Hallidat's first card in the Times, I wrote in private to him that such a discussion would only be wearisome to the public and injurious to the cause, and that I would send my statement to be published, along with his answer, in the proceedings of the Convention, where properly they belonged, and that an early copy would be sent him for this purpose. The only reply to this was his second public card which, without alluding to this frank offer, put me in a false position of having made a statement that I could not or would not support.

But, Mr. Editor, your correspondent "Civis" is probably not aware that there is underlying this discussion—not in "comparison of institutions,"—but a radical difference in principles and systems. It is a difference which has split up the whole Preventive and Reformatory system in Europe. It has already begun to agitate the various institutions and societies of this country for juvenile reform, and therefore in some form or other it will have "discussion." Without wearying your readers any further with the subject just now, I would only say that the two systems are described by names (which by-the-bye neither) as the "Institutional" and the "Family" systems. The supporters of the latter hold that destitute and vagrant children, not yet criminal, are not improved by being placed in large numbers in Asylums or Institutions, but on the contrary are often injured, and that the economical and natural method, is to place them in families at once who need their labor and are willing to try to improve them.

The friends of the Institutional system believe, on the contrary, that such children are better prepared for families afterwards by being trained first in Asylums.

This we think is a brief but fair statement of both sides. Of course there is not the slightest occasion for opposition or ill-will on account of these differences, and we believe, despite the public debates, there is the most edifying harmony between most of these Institutions. The very contrasts will make them all the more thorough, and economical, and energetic. Charities are not immaculate, or removed from the sphere of every-day life, and, like everything else in this world, must be "discussed." C. L. BRACE.

The Poisoning Case in Saratoga County.

From the Daily Standard, 20.

The Coroner's Inquest into the cause of the death of Jesse A. Dunn, of this village, who was supposed to have been poisoned, is not yet concluded, but some revelations have been made which stamp it as a very remarkable case. It will be recollected that we stated in our issue of Thursday last that Maria Dunn, a daughter of the deceased, aged eleven years, had sworn before the Coroner's jury that a shortly before the family was first taken sick she found on the railroad, a paper marked "arsenic-poison," and that her mother swore she found such a paper in the girl's pocket, which Maria, on being questioned, accounted for in the same way as she did before the jury.

Maria, (who had been confined in jail at Ballston Spa since Tuesday to keep her excluded from friends,) was yesterday brought on the stand for re-examination. She admits that her Sunday night statement was feigned—that she swore falsely on her previous examination—and that she herself, on Sunday night, put arsenic in the tea drank by her mother and her brothers and sister! She also swears that she bought arsenic and corrosive sublimate, on two occasions, at Mr. Fish's drug-store with money furnished by Miss Elizabeth Shelson or Mulhean, the daughter of Alexander Dunn's wife, and administered it on Sunday night, under her direction. We have no disposition to volunteer an opinion as to the credibility of this testimony. The public must take it for what it is worth, with all its surroundings. That a child of such tender years could have originated a scheme for destroying her own family, will hardly be believed but the part she has borne in the transaction will greatly weaken, if it does not destroy her testimony so far as it implicates any one else.

The child swore as follows: I purchased poison the week before the fire were taken sick the last time, at Mary Elizabeth's request; I was at her mother's house; she asked me if I would go and get her some arsenic and corrosive sublimate; she gave me sixpence; I went and bought it at Mr. Fish's—put up in two papers—gave the corrosive sublimate to Mary Elizabeth; *I put the arsenic in the tea; Mary Elizabeth told me to*; she told me last Saturday; I put it in on Sunday; she did not say anything about it after, except not to tell her mother; my father did not have any of that tea; I don't know that any poison was put into my father's gruel; I don't know that my father got any of the arsenic; some of the milk of which my father's porridge was made we got of the milk peddler, and some at Billings'; I went and got the milk of the peddler; Mary Elizabeth was not there when I got it; I got it Saturday night—in the pitcher—it had a handle—held about a quart; the milk we got of Billings was left in six quart pail; I got milk at two places the week before they were taken sick on Saturday—at Mrs. Turner's and of the milkman; the reason I got some of the milkman was because we did not have enough from Billings; my mother told me to get it; I went to Billings' alone; I saw Mary about an hour after in her part of the house; she was in our part Saturday night, about five minutes; I don't know of her going into the pantry; she came in the Sunday morning after breakfast; the pitcher and milk-pail were in the pantry; I believe my mother made the porridge for my father Sunday morning.

I was not in when she made it; it was put in a yellow dish, after it was made in the kettle; the kettle was sometimes kept in the pantry, and sometimes in a box on the back stoop; I don't know who threw the yellow dish out in the back yard; I threw the berries away in the privy that were left on the table Sunday night; my mother told me to throw the berries away, and where; she said she did not know but there might be something in them; this was said about half an hour after supper; my little brother and I picked the berries about 1 o'clock; they were put in the pantry; the berries were stewed by mother; they were sweetened; I put the paper in the privy after I put the arsenic in the tea—in the privy back of the house; I threw the berries away before my father died; I threw them away before Dr. Osborn came; my mother was sick before I threw them away; I was sick the day I went to Ballston; at home I was not so sick as I pretended.

THE EDIFICE FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN BOSTON.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, held in Boston, June 16, Dr. Bigelow reported a plan for the edifice, as agreed upon by the Building Committee. The Committee state that they have endeavored more particularly to conform to the expressed desires of Professor Agassiz in the general character, construction, and details of the edifice. As his wish they have adopted a plain and economical brick building, substantial in its construction, and fire-proof in all its essential parts.

It is known to the Trustees that the building now to be erected is only part of a possible structure hereafter to be completed when the funds and exigencies of the Museum shall become such as to justify the undertaking. The general plan includes a central building about 304 feet long by 64 wide, with two wings at right angles with it, each about 205 feet by 64, the whole inclosing three sides of a hollow square. One wing of this edifice can be erected when the grants and donations of the Legislature and of individual subscribers shall have been received. Of this wing it is proposed to put up two-fifths in the present season, including four out of ten compartments into which the whole wing is to be divided. This will afford shelter and security to the present collection, and afterwards the remainder of the wing can be built whenever the realized property of the corporation shall be found to justify the expense.

The proposed wing, when completed, will constitute an independent and symmetrical building. It will be made of brick, without superfluous ornament, having the cornice, belts and window-caps and sills of freestone; the gutters and conductors of copper. For security from fire, the portion now to be erected will be divided by brick walls into four compartments in each story, and the stories will be separated from each other by three fire-proof floors made of brick and iron, in the manner most approved at the present day. The roof will be of wood covered with slates. Galleries supported on iron columns, with floors seven feet deep, will be placed in most of the rooms. The stairs and some of the doors will be of iron; the window frames and sashes of wood, with crown glass of good quality. The furnaces will be placed in the cellar story, having their pipes insulated by a brick wall from the rest of the building. No gas works are introduced, as it is not intended that artificial lights of any kind shall be used in the building.

For further security the walls are to be built double, with an intervening space, so that the plastering can be laid directly on the brick without furring and lathing of wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man who attempted to recover possession of a runaway wife in Abington, Mass., got into trouble the other day. The case was as follows: The wife of Francis W. Everson, of East Abington, formerly of Hanson, recently left him on account of ill treatment, and went to reside with her brother, Austin Brown, Jr. Everson was determined to regain possession of his wife, and, as we learn from the Abington *Standard*, proceeded to Mr. Brown's house on Wednesday night, where he succeeded in gaining an entrance through a window. He then went to the chamber occupied by his wife, and approaching her bedside, applied a sponge filled with some stupefying mixture to her face, and dragging her from the bed, started for the stairs; but her screams aroused the family, when Everson fled from the house and drove off in a carriage. The next day he was traced to Brighton, where he was arrested and placed in a lock-up, from which he attempted to escape by breaking a hole in the *register* over the door; but in pressing through he got fastened, and could not move either way. When found he was nearly exhausted and would have died in a short time, as he hung by his abdomen.

The young girl, Miriam T. Heath, convicted at Cambridge, Mass., of the murder of her father at Dracut, a year ago last January, was sentenced, June 20, to imprisonment for life. The Boston *Traveller* says: "She will make the second person (both females) confined in the House of Correction for life—the other case being that of a servant girl, who set her master's house on fire in the night-time. The brother of the Heath girl is now serving out a life sentence in State Prison.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the case of Plumer: "We understand that the President positively refuses to commute the punishment of Plumer, the mutineer. The only concession granted is the extension of the time of execution for a fortnight, if the condemned man and his spiritual adviser elect to receive it, with the understanding that at the expiration of that time no further mercy will be granted.

A singular strike occurred, a day or two ago, at Quincy, Mass. The bootmakers of the town, to the number of about two hundred, refused to continue working for their employers unless the latter discharged a number of American workmen who were obnoxious to the others, who were mostly foreigners. We are not informed of the result of this unreasonable demand.

A newspaper is about to be started very far to the North, under Canadian auspices, at the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River. Mr. Laurie, late of the Selkirk Sound (C. W.) *Times*, is the editor. Selkirk is 450 miles north of St. Paul, and has about 10,000 inhabitants.

The Western Sangerbund, lately in session at Cleveland, Ohio, voted to hold its next annual festival at Buffalo, N. Y.

ALLEGED AMERICAN SLAVERS.—Bark *Ann and Mary*, arrived at Salem from Loando, coast of Africa, April 10, states that the bark *Emma Lincoln*, Captain Palmer, had reached that place from Shark's Point, where she had been under seizure for five days on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and then released. The bark *Ardennes*, seized on a similar charge, was still under the supervision of the United States sloop of war *Marion*, at Shark's Point. [*Boston Journal*, 20.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 94, 164, 165, 68, 166, 167, 169, 171, 172, 87, 112, 113, 156, 26, 27, 60, 107, 125, 143a, 143b, 143c, 151¼. CIRCUIT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 1727, 257, 1905, 1473, 4753, 1681, 1081, 549, 1879, 1047, 2068, 1243, 35. *Part II.*—Nos. 725, 328, 2086, 1086, 1480¾, 2060, 2074, 2090, 634, 1634, 1664, 1823, 804, 1065, 1223, 2094, 216, 1432, 1640, 2062.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 225, 148, 32, 616, 91, 142, 692, 698, 696, 699 to 702, 362, 126, 155, 630, 138, 467, 588, 648, 1092, 660. *Part II.*—Nos. 664, 456, 462, 235, 963, 656, 675, 642.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part 1.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 1776, 1751, 1932, 1922, 622, 1662, 1936, 1774, 1744, 1735, 1946, 1339, 1456, 1953, 999, 1472.

Interesting to Photographers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION—THE GUILTING PATENT.

William A. Tomlinson vs. Charles D. Fredricks.—This was a motion for an injunction in an action brought between the same parties to recover for the alleged infringement of a patent issued to Cutting on July 11, 1854, for "the employment of bromide of potassium in combination with colloding" in making photographs. The same result was reached in this motion also.

For complainant, Mr. Keller and Mr. Bell; *for defendant*, Mr. McMahon, and Mr. Guillon, of Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

In re the petition of John H. M'Keown et al.—Petition granted.

Matthias H. Howell vs. Jesse Stebbins et al.—Legally speaking the defendants have sustained no damages "by reason of the injunction." The damages, if any, arose from the pendency of the suit, and if wrongfully sustained are to be compensated by costs to be taxed as in other cases, and not ascertained by a reference. Motion denied without costs.

Matter of David J. Osborn.—This is a very singular *habeas corpus* case. The father of this boy (who is about ten years old) sued out a writ commanding one Kendall Knowles to produce him. Knowles appeared, and swore positively that the child was not in his custody, but was in custody of its mother, Mrs. Osborn.

The father of Knowles appeared on the other side, and testified that his son and Mrs. Osborn lived together as man and wife, having two rooms and only one bed; that they had a child of their own, besides this child Osborn; that he (the witness) had remonstrated with his son, the respondent, in regard to his keeping the child, and that respondent said "he would be d—d if Osborn should have the child" that "all the Supreme Courts in the world should not get it from him, if they sent him to Sing Sing for ten years."

On cross-examination, the witness denied having hostile feelings toward his son, although he acknowledged that his son had tried, in connection with "lawyer John Graham," to injure him. He had not seen his son and Mrs. Osborn in bed together, although he had seen his son in this bed, which was the only one Mrs. Osborn had. She had been to him to ask him to persuade his son to come home earlier at night, alleging that he stayed out until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning with firemen, &c.

Counsel for petitioner produced a copy of a decree in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, granting a divorce to Mr. Osborn, the petitioner in this case, containing no provision, however, about the child.

Counsel for respondent then brought forward Mrs. Osborn, the mother of the child, who testified explicitly that *she* had possession of the child, and had had for four or five years past, during which time she had been living apart from her husband. In answer to the Court, she stated that her late husband seized the child last April, and refused to let her see him, and that she, meeting the child in May, carried him home again. She said she lived alone; worked hard for her living. Kendall Knowles did not pay a penny of her rent; he visited her often, and had done so for some years.

The Justice—Have you another child beside this one?

Mrs. Osborn—I decline to answer any such question.

The Justice—Have you and Knowles had any child?

Witness—Mrs. Osborn says it isn't his, any way.

Q.—Have you, then, had other children? A.—None born alive.

Q.—How long you and Knowles been living together, as man and wife? You need not answer unless you like. A.—I shan't answer any such question.

The Justice—Very well, you need not, but you heard what Knowles' father said, and you can answer if you choose.

Witness—Yes, I heard, but I shan't answer; I should like to ask a question though.

The Justice—You can't do that.

Justice Roosevelt then intimated to counsel that he had better take out a writ against Mrs. Osborn, and proceedings were suspended to allow of this being done. While the new writ was being made out, some of the parties left the Court, when the Justice dispatched the officers in attendance after them and they were brought back.

Finally the case was laid over for a return to the new writ.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Wm. H. Meeks vs. Wm. H. Van Doren and Matilda Ann his wife.—This much-litigated case came up again to-day on an application of plaintiff's counsel to charge the amount reported by the Referee to be due to the plaintiff on the separate property of the defendant, who is a married woman.

His Honor held that the charge must be limited to property specifically described in the complaint.

The defendant then renewed his objections to the plaintiff's demand, but as the justice of that has been twice established, once by a verdict of a jury and once by a Referee, the Court overruled the defendant's objections.

P. Y. Cutler for plaintiff; Wm. H. Bell for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Simon H. Ackerman, Administrator, &c. vs. James C. Willett, late Sheriff, et al.—This was a suit arising out of a levy improperly made by the late Sheriff, and was mentioned in the Times of yesterday. The trial has occupied two days. Verdict for plaintiff; damages, $4,814 55.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—The defendant applied, on the 11th inst., for a "roving commission" to examine seventy-two or seventy-four witnesses in California, concerning the conduct of his late wife. The Court denied the motion to-day. The facts were reported in the Times of the 13th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE LAW OF THE SABBATH.

Isaac Abrahams vs. The Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company.—This was an action to recover $5,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff on the 26th September, 1856, that day being Sunday, while on board the ferry-boat *Josephine*, plying between New-York and Staten Island, by reason of the carelessness and negligence of the officers of the boat.

The complaint alleged that through the carelessness of the persons in charge of the boat the crank-room door was left open, and the plaintiff was thrown into the room by the contact of the boat with the pier at Vanderbilt's Landing, and was much injured by the turning of the crank.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand as a witness in his own behalf, and testified to his injury, which was a serious fracture of the leg, making him lame for life. On his cross-examination it was drawn out that the witness was peddling cigars on the boat at the time of the accident, and the defendant's counsel therefore moved that the complaint be dismissed and the plaintiff be non-suited, on the ground that he was engaged in unlawful traffic at the time he received his injuries.

Judge Hilton refused to order a non-suit on that ground, stating that if the plaintiff was violating the law of the Sabbath, he was only liable to the penalty for that offence, and not estopped of his right of action to recover any damages he might sustain from the negligence or willfulness of the Company; nor was the defendant absolved from any responsibility to safely transport and convey the plaintiff, because of his traffic in cigars. The Judge cited the opinion of the General Term in the case of Etchberg *vs.* Leverill, which was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained in the defendant's house (which was a liquor and sporting establishment) while the plaintiff himself was at the time engaged in *playing at unlawful game, and on the Sabbath*. The General Term, in that case, held that the plaintiff was only amenable to the law for his offence, and was not curtailed of any right, nor deprived of any remedy at law, for any injuries sustained at such a time, by the negligence or malice of others.

After the plaintiff rested his case the defence again moved that the complaint be dismissed, because they had been sued for negligence, and no negligence had been proven—[is the crank-room door was open, it not shown that they left it open. The Court held that the mere fact that the door was open was a strong presumption against the officers of the boat, and would hold them, in the absence of proof to the contrary, and refused to dismiss the case.

The defence was that the plaintiff, Abrahams, was on board surreptitiously—by stealth, without paying his fare, and had been ordered to leave the boat at the next landing on that account, and for the reason that he was peddling cigars contrary to orders, and *that to avoid leaving the boat at the time directed*, the plaintiff went *columnarily* into the crank-room to secrete himself until the boat should leave the next ferry, and that in consequence of the contact of the boat with the pier he was injured. The witness for the defence testified that he did not pay his fare, but on cross-examination it appeared that they did not send him ashore, although they knew he had not paid his fare before the boat pushed out. The Court held that conceding that the plaintiff had not paid his fare, it appeared that the officers of the boat knew the fact, and notwithstanding permitted him the remedy on board, and having contracted to carry him, they were bound to do so safely. After the close of the case on the part of the defendant, the plaintiff was recalled to show that he paid his fare, and Mr. Kline to prove that the plaintiff did fall into the hole, or crank-room and did not *hide* there, as alleged by the defendant.

The case was submitted without argument, and the Court charged in accordance with the ruling above stated, but directed the jury that if they found that the plaintiff contributed on his own part, by carelessness, to his injury, he could not recover; but if they found for the plaintiff, they must allow him damages for his injury, and also pay for the pain he had endured on account of it. Jury directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

S. C. Morrison, for plaintiff; Robinson & Sacia, for defendant.

Before Judge Daly.

VERDICT AGAINST THE GREAT WAGON COMPANY.

Andrew Stevens vs. The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.—The plaintiff sued for damages incurred by a stage belonging to this Association running over him in Broadway, near Fulton-street. No defence was offered, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff—damages $2,000.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Price vs. Hampton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Aldis[illegible] vs. Wolf.—Papers with the Clerk, No. 12.

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INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—The second term of this Institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 18, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the entire course of study within the year. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics contained within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School, to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It particularly regards the principle, that the sciences of Jurisprudence fit to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room, with supplementary lectures and explanations, oral and written.

The first books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed.

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Reality Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. Courses of lectures will also be delivered.

By Prof. Dwight, upon Constitutional Law; upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By Francis Lieber, Ll. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, (comprehending the usual number of 30 to 50 lectures,) on the Rise, (constituting a Flow of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature.

By Prof. Nairne, of Columbia College, on Moral Philosophy.

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New-York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term:

William Curtis Noyes, Theodore Sedgwick, Marshall B. Birdsall, William M. Evarts, and Alexander W. Bradford.

The Law Library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in the building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted a student of the classes. The degree of LL.B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

A series of prizes has been established, four in number, to be awarded to such Members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join the Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been, at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:

For the first prize, two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books. The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School.

CHARLES KING, Ll. D.,
President of Columbia College.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, June 1, 1859.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of a house; would have no objection to take care of a house for a family going to the country for the Summer, or a widower, or a bachelor, or a party of gentlemen. Would not object to part of her wages for herself and a child which she would like to have with her; the best of City references given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nursemaid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and needlework; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give the highest recommends as to character and capability; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 176 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, have arrived, and their contents are given in the New-York papers of this morning, dated to June 11, three days later. The news confirms that previously received of the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, on the 4th inst., the Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Milan, and the Austrians were retreating in Italy, on the 8th inst.

Our readers will remember, that by the arrival of the steamship *Persia* and Arabia, we have advices from England to June 11, three days later. The news confirms that previously received of the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, on the 4th inst., the Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Milan, and the Austrians were retreating in Italy, on the 8th inst. By the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, at Halifax, from Liverpool, on the 11th inst., we have London dates to the 11th inst., and Paris dates to the 10th inst., the Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th inst., and the Austrians were retreating in Italy, on the 9th inst. The Austrians had evacuated Lodi, Pizzighitone, Crema, Cremona, Pizzighitone, Piacenza, Lodi, Pavia, Voghera, Tortona, Alessandria, Casale, Valenza, Mortara, Novara, Vercelli, Magenta, Buffalora, Arona, Sesto Calende, Somma, Gallarate, Busto Arsizio, Legnano, Castellanza, Rho, Monza, Lecco, Como, Varese, Gallarate, Tradate, Saronno, Desio, Seregno, Cantu, Erba, Canzo, Asso, Cermenate, Camerlata, Como, Lecco, Bergamo, Brescia, Peschiera, Desenzano, Lonato, Castiglione, Montechiaro, Carpenedolo, Castenedolo, Rezzato, Mazzano, Rovato, Chiari, Palazzolo, Orzinuovi, Soncino, Romanengo, Crema, Pizzighitone, Codogno, Casalpusterlengo, Lodi, Pavia, Voghera, Tortona, Alessandria, Casale, Valenza, Mortara, Novara, Vercelli, Magenta, Buffalora, Arona, Sesto Calende, Somma

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the President, Mr. Purser, offered a resolution directing the Special Committee on Building the new City Hall to inquire into the complaints instituted by the Commissioners appointed under the act of 1856 in relation to the new City Hall. It was accepted. Mr. Twiss offered a resolution directing the Committee on County Offices to employ JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., as counsel in the investigation with regard to the extent to which the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors is affected by the appointment of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments under the Comptroller, and appropriating $600 therefor. Mr. EMMONS opposed the resolution. He did not believe in these opinions of lawyers. Fifty out of fifty one lawyers would give any opinion that they were asked to give. Mr. TWISS amended his resolution so as to provide that only $250 should be appropriated for the employment of counsel. Mr. STEWART moved that the name of Mr. BRADY be stricken out. This was lost—Ayes, 6; Nays, 7. Mr. TWISS'S resolution was adopted—Ayes, 7; Nays, 5. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying Mile for attendance upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer during the trials of JAMES GHANO and others, amounting to over $600. The report was adopted. The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying to THOS. W. VARIAN Esq., amounting to $123 81, for work for the Corporation Office. The report was adopted. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board held its weekly meeting yesterday at the Rotunda. The statement which was submitted gives 7,854 as the number of inmates in the different institutions, being an increase of 56 over the total of the preceding week. Between the 11th and 18th inst. 36 died, 1,063 were discharged, 128 were sent to the Penitentiary and eight to the State Prison. The Warden of Randall's Island reported that the contractors had again failed to supply the institutions there with meat. The children were, therefore, without it. Referred to Committee on Supplies, with power. Mr. WARDELL, Warden of the Penitentiary, reported the escape of a convict named JOHN GALLAGHER. Ordered on file. The Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island called the attention of the Board to the supplies which would be necessary for the accommodation of the small-pox patients which they were to receive from the Commissioners of Emigration. Referred. One hundred dollars were appropriated to enable the children on Randall's Island to celebrate the Fourth of July, and fifty dollars for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. RENWICK'S plan for ventilating Bellevue Hospital was adopted, and the Committee were authorized to procure specifications for the work. The school of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church asked for the use of the grove on Randall's Island for the purposes of a pic nic. Governors TOWNSEND and OLIVER opposed granting the request, and Governor B. F. PISCHOFF advocated it. The communication was accepted and the request denied. Permission was asked by Company D, Eighth Regiment, to visit the institutions. It was denied. A bill of $108 25 was sent in by Wm. M. EVARTS for services as counsel and for the opinion in the suit of PURDY & RUSSELL against the Board. It was allowed. Two hundred dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of painting the Second District Prison. Governor BARNES, who is soon expected in the City, was invited to visit the institutions on motion of Governor SAUL. Governors SAUL, MARSHALL and GOSMAN were appointed a Committee to do the honors of the occasion. Governor OLIVER submitted inscriptions for the tablets which are to be placed upon the New Island Hospital. The Board then adjourned to meet at the Almshouse the first Tuesday in July.

THE STREET INSPECTORS.—In accordance with previous arrangement, City Inspector DELAVAN addressed the various Street and City Inspectors, yesterday afternoon, at the rooms corner of Essex and Grand streets. He declared it to be his determination to keep the streets clean and the City healthy. From each and every Street Inspector he should seek efficient cooperation. Ash barrels should be emptied and garbage removed each night, and dirt swept from the streets each night should not be allowed to remain in heaps, but should be speedily removed. He should expect every subordinate to aid him in the great task which he had undertaken, to the entire neglect of all other callings. He was determined to hold all strictly accountable without fear or favor. Remarks were also made by Mr. R. C. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. Mr. D. observed that previous dereliction was to be excused because of the great confusion which prevailed in regard to the City Inspector's Department. But now that matters were again set right the public health would be attended to so far as such depended on those under his charge. Minute directions were then given to each Inspector, after which they were dismissed.

DEATH FROM CARELESSNESS.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JOHN O'MARLEY, a deaf mute, native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who came to his death by falling from the rigging of the brig *Gold Hunter*, lying at Pier No. 44, North River, on Monday evening. It appeared from the evidence that deceased came on board the brig on Monday evening, partially intoxicated, and ascended the rigging, against the remonstrances of the mate's, when he commenced to display his agility. During his antics his foot slipped, and he fell upon the dock, and from thence rolled into the water and was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental drowning."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Euclean Society of the New-York University will be held next Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Society. F. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., a graduate member of the class of 1853, will deliver the annual address. There are a great many graduate members of this Society in this City, and it is expected that the reunion this year will be on unusually large one. The Society is a literary organization, from which many of its members assert that they derive more benefit than from the regular studies of the collegiate course.

THE BOLD OUTRAGE.—Nothing has yet been heard of the old gentleman from Troy, with $700 and a gold watch, since, according to the statement of Mr. JOHN W. MARSH, the party of ruffians who had been following him came up and had a fight with Mr. MARSH, as he was about entering the cars. The statement of Mr. MARSH is sufficiently serious to warrant an investigation. The two men reported to have been standing near Lovejoy's Hotel at the time, should report to the Second Precinct Station-house, and an effort should be made to discover what has become of the old gentleman from Troy.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The strawberry festival of the children at the Five Points House of Industry, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed because the rainy weather of the past few days had prevented the children attached to the Union Church at Lodi, who were to furnish the strawberries for the occasion, from going into the fields to pick them. The festival will take place next Thursday evening at 7½ P. M. Before it commences addresses to the children will be made by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and others.

BOGUS MONEY.—Yesterday morning the Fourth Ward Police reported that bogus gold dollars were in circulation in their District. Counterfeit $5 bills on the Sussex Bank of Newton, N. J., were also reported in circulation in the same Ward. Altered $5 bills on the Phillipsburgh Bank of New-Jersey were passed in the Eastern section of the City last evening; and several counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, N. J., were also successfully passed in the upper part of the City last evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN DOWNS, employed in the sugar-refining establishment of HENRY HAUTENGOUR, at the corner of Laight and Washington streets, while standing yesterday morning beneath the "dummy," or machine for hoisting sugar, had his back broken, in consequence of the machine coming suddenly down on him. He was removed to the Hospital, and lingered in great agony until last evening, when he died. An inquest will be held today.

EXCURSION OF TURNERS TO CONRAD'S GARDEN.—A company of German Turners and military, the latter clad in green, and carrying rifles, altogether numbering several hundred men, passed through the Park, and were reviewed by the Mayor, at 10 A. M. yesterday. In the procession was a car, drawn by six gray horses, and decorated with evergreens. They were on their way to Conrad's Garden, where they spent the day, and engaged in the pastimes and sports of Fatherland.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of ELLEN CAREY, who died from the effects of burns received several days since through the carelessness of some boys who scattered burning straw about the street where deceased was playing. Deceased was 16 months old, and resided at No. 145 Cherry-street. Verdict "Death from burns."

Police Reports.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE UPON A CHILD.—A gross outrage was perpetrated on Sunday evening last at the stables No. 501 Seventh-avenue, by a man named William Jordan, employed as a hostler on the premises. About 6 o'clock in the evening a little girl, 6 years of age, named Lena Pickle, whose parents reside at No. 503 Seventh-avenue, two doors from the stable, was passing by the stable, when she was accosted by Jordan, who sat in the door, and engaged her in conversation. After talking with the girl a few moments Jordan led her to the rear of the stable, where he forced her into a stall, and smothering her cries with her clothes, succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. As soon as the outrage became known the neighbors gathered in large numbers and erected a scaffold on a cart in the street, upon which they were about to lynch the miserable wretch, but the Police interfered and took him to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where he is now confined. The matter is undergoing an investigation by Justice CONNOLLY.

DARING ROBBERY.—A young man named Thos. Anderson entered the jewelry store of Mr. Nolan, No. 355 Eighth-avenue, about 9 o'clock Monday evening, and asked to look at some watches. A tray full of watches was handed him, when he immediately seized two of them, valued at $75 each, and darted out of the store. Mr. Nolan pursued him, and after a short chase, with the assistance of officer Ferguson caught him. As soon as he was captured, Anderson threw the watches against an iron railing, breaking them in pieces. He was taken to the Tombs and committed for examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—Two men named WM. JOHNS and WM. E. ROGERS were arrested for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Sussex, Newton, New-Jersey. The former was arrested by Detective RAYNER, and the latter by Officer SPEERMAN, of the Third Precinct Police. These parties, when arrested, attempted to make way with a quantity of the counterfeit money, but it was recovered.

FIRE.—At 12½ o'clock Monday night the oil-factory of BERGEN, KNUDSEN & Co., corner of Hamilton-avenue and Smith-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $5,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a still containing 2,000 gallons of oil. The loss is covered by insurance.

REFUSED.—The Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church met in the Eastern District on Monday, when the Rev. W. W. HALLOWAY was unanimously requested to withdraw his application for permission to organize a new church.

SEWERAGE.—The Brooklyn Sewer Commissioners have prepared a plan for the sewerage of that part of the city naturally drained by Fulton-street. They will meet on the 15th of July to hear objections and suggestions.

THE COURTS.—*City Court* Calendar for this day—Nos. 2, McDermott vs. Schenck, *et al.*; 26, Richardson vs. The City of Brooklyn; 31, Cott vs. The City of Brooklyn; 50, Beard *et al.* vs. The City of Brooklyn; 51, Tilley vs. Monte; 66, Daly vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The calendar in the Circuit Court has been disposed of, except some reserved causes for the 7th of July.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR BREMEN.

Name.	Day.	Leaves	For
Africa	June 23	New-York	Liverpool
Arctic	June 25	New-York	Galway.
North Britain	June 25	Quebec	Liverpool
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n.
Europa	June 30	Boston	Liverpool
Saxonia	July 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Ocean Queen	July 2	New-York	Southa'n.
Kangaroo	July 2	New-York	Queens'n.
Anglo-Saxon	July 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	July 6	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	July 6	New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	June 11	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	June 14	Southampt'n	New-York
Nova Scotian	June 15	Liverpool	Quebec
Bavaria	June 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Arabia	June 16	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	June 22	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	June 23	Southampt'n	New-York
Canadian	June 23	Liverpool	Quebec
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jasper	June 21	New-Orleans	Missitippi

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City	June 23	New-York	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 21.

$10 000 U. S. 6s '74	104	50 Mich. Cen. R.	40¾
10,000 Mo. 5s, conv	new 84½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	9
5,000 do	83⅝ 85	200 Panama R.	93 10⅝
41,000 do	83¾	50 do	b10 122⅝
1,000 Cal. 8s, 9s Bds.	84½	150 Clev. & Toledo R.	22⅝
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	73	100 do	20⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83¾	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b30 20⅝
5 Metropolitan Bank	111	200 do	20⅝
8 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	112	100 do	s15 20⅞
50 Canton Company	40	100 do	b30 20⅝
25 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	91½	150 do	20⅞
50 do	b60 91¾	150 do	20⅝
50 do	91	200 do	b30 20⅝
100 Penn. Coal Co.	82⅝	150 do	s30 20
100 do	82¾	99 Ill. Central R.	b60 86⅜
175 Pacific M. Steam. Co	89	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	83⅜
100 Comb. Coal Prof.	17	100 do	s30 83⅝
100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	58¾	450 do	s30 83½
100 do	b30 58⅝	400 do	b60 83⅝
50 New-York Cen. R.	c 73⅝	100 do	s10 83⅝
750 do	73⅜	50 do	s15 83⅜
150 do	s6 73⅜	50 do	s30 83
150 do	4w 73⅝	100 do	b60 82⅞
100 do	s15 73	50 do	s15 82¾
100 do	s3 73⅛	350 Chi. & Rock I. R.	58⅜
100 do	b3 73⅝	100 do	b60 58⅜
150 do	4w 73⅛	350 do	58¾
200 do	s15 73	600 do	s30 59
100 do	s10 73	250 do	s15 59
17 Nor. & Wor. R.	38¼	300 do	s10 59
100 Reading R.	s10 42⅜	100 do	59⅛
300 do	b60 42¾	300 do	s3 58
100 do	b30 42⅝	100 do	b60 58
100 do	42¾	5 Second-avenue R.	101
100 do	42¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s '74	104	200 Harlem R. Pref.	58¾
14,000 Mo. 5s, 6s	b10 84¾	8 Nor. & Wor. R.	38¼
3,000 Penn. 6s, '70	92¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s20 40¾
1,000 do	92⅝	50 do	s30 40
1,000 R. Isl. M. Bonds	73½	100 Reading R.	s60 41¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104⅝	200 R. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	20
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	83¾	50 do	s60 20¾
10 Del. & H. Can. Co.	91	15 Panama Railroad	122
50 Pac. M. St. Co.	83¾	100 do	s10 122
50 do	b30 83	50 do	s60 121
100 do	83	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	60¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾	200 Chi. & Rock I. R.	58¾
100 do	b2w 73¾	50 do	s10 59
50 Hud. River R.	31¾	100 do	b60 58¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	83¾	20 P. Cooper F. I. Co.	103¾
2,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	89	10 Market F. Ins. Co.	123½
1,000 G. W. In. Sec.	90 80¾	10 Am. Express Co.	76
10 Mercantile Ins. Co.	115	20 Am. Ex. Bank	101
10 Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	140	10 Artisans' Bank	95¾
10 Colum. Ma. Ins. Co.	115¾	10 Park Bank	107¾
10 Mer. Ma. Ins. Co.	116¾	10 Union Bank	96¾
10 Colum. Ma. Ins. Co.	103¾	60 Irving Bank	101
10 Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	115	15 Commerc. Bank	99
64 Everett F. Ins. Co.	60	10 Security F. In. Co.	123¾
100 Safe. Fire Ins. Co.	10	25 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	109¾

TUESDAY, June 21—P. M.

The market for Money is thus far less disturbed by the Treasury negotiation of Monday than might have been anticipated. One reason of this is that the payments on account will go into the Sub-Treasury quite gradually, and will be counterbalanced by free disbursements at the same time. Another cause of steadiness in the market is the reduced export demand for Gold for the Cunard steamer for Wednesday, and the rather dull appearance of the Foreign Exchanges. We make no alteration in our quotations for Money on discount of mercantile paper or Loans on demand on Stocks and Government Securities. The range of the former is from 6 to 8 ₩ cent. ₩ annum; the Bank rate being almost uniform at 7 ₩ cent., and of the latter 5 to 6 ₩ cent., with most of the business at 6 ₩ cent. The payments into the Sub-Treasury were 690,000 for account of Treasury Bills, and $138,000 for Customs. The disbursements are $290,000. The balance, this afternoon, is raised to $4,301,498.

The demand for Exchange for the *Africa* is comparatively moderate, and the shipment of Specie will be below the usual average of late. The engagements at the ship's office at 4 o'clock were between $600,000@$700,000. The news by the *Kangaroo* this forenoon notifying a further reduction of the Bank of England interest to 3 ₩ cent., and the facility for lending Money temporarily here at about 6 ₩ cent. on Treasury Bills, have their influence with the Bankers in the Foreign trade. Besides which the Importers are not remitting Exchange very freely, for the moment. The terms in London are 110¼@110¾ ₩ cent. at 60 days' sight, and 110¾@110¾ at 3 days' sight. On Paris f.5.12½@f.5.10 at 60 days' and f.5.08¾ sight. The *Ocean Queen*, with the English and Continental mails to the 8th of June, did not reach her dock until after business hours this afternoon. The *Persia*, with the mails to June 11, is confidently expected in the course of the night.

The day was a dull one for Stocks. The disposition in the morning was to sell *short*, on the calculation of a disturbance of the Money Market, by the Treasury wants and the Export by the *Africa*, occurring simultaneously. It was predicted of the latter, without any evidence of the fact up to yesterday afternoon, that it would be very large. In addition to this, the downward turn given on Monday to the Western Shares by two or three prominent sellers for the *Bear* account, weakened the tone of the general market and carried down the Stocks in question; Rock Island to 58, Galena to 63½, Michigan Central to 40@40½, and Toledo to 25½ ₩ cent. Further sales of Michigan Guaranteed were made at 29½ @29 ₩ cent. Another "Craige" story was used against the Rock Island Stock, to the effect that the trains had ceased to run over the Mississippi River, in consequence of a defective pier to the bridge. As we understand the matter, the damage is nothing new to the office here, and the temporary disuse of the bridge—the Rock Island line proper terminating this side the river—by no means unexpected. At the same time the friends of the stock made no effort to check the decline from this cause, or any other pretext to sell it down. The other Western stocks have no decided support either. The cliques of the Stock Exchange Board are all operating in the other direction. In New-York Central the business was again moderate; the price ¼@¼ ₩ cent. weaker than yesterday, closing about 73⅜ ₩ cent. Panama was sold down to 122 ₩ cent., notwithstanding the dividend of 6 ₩ cent. declared yesterday, and Pacific Mail fell to 68@68¼ ₩ cent., cash, on some offers made outside the Exchange by the Vanderbilt opposition to sell the stock on long option at a low figure. In State Stocks, the market was firm for Missouris, and steady for Tennessees. There was also more demand for United States Fives, of 1874, at 104 ₩ cent.; equal to only 10½, ex July coupon, and some private sales of the new 5¾ Treasury Bills were made at par and a brokerage—say 100½. The holders of the new 6 ₩ cents are asking 100¾@100½ ₩ cent. The General Market closed dull.

The July half-yearly dividend of the Bank of America is 3½ ₩ cent.; Bank of New-York, 3 ₩ cent.; and Seventh Ward, 5 ₩ cent.

The notes of the *International Bank*, Canada, are redeemed by the *Metropolitan Bank* of this City.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 13.	LOANS. June 20.	SPECIE. June 13.	SPECIE. June 20.
Pennsylvania	2,400,000	2,402,000	910,000	$97,000
North America	2,626,529	2,646,740	826,597	826,819
Farm. & Mech.	2,043,271	2,043,000	327,942	349,175
Commercial	1,648,000	1,697,000	261,000	314,000
Mechanics'	1,824,857	1,795,355	294,051	277,998
N. Liberties	1,489,000	1,426,000	260,000	271,000
Southwark	920,946	929,810	264,321	245,976
Kensington	197,305	210,577	173,943	170,995
P. Township	287,173	284,000	175,000	177,043
Western	1,203,000	1,219,000	263,113	261,673
Man. & Mech.	1,350,000	1,350,000	150,000	150,000
Commerce	631,799	639,910	161,767	176,668
Girard	2,000,778	2,004,700	261,478	262,965
Tradesmen's	641,401	640,788	202,004	196,399
Consolidation	531,262	514,000	69,000	72,767
City	975,000	975,000	109,351	111,931
Commonwealth	307,322	301,370	77,294	80,154
Corn Exchange	372,943	370,841	71,446	64,165
Union	348,520	357,178	69,380	74,354
Total	25,900,366	25,715,216	5,511,193	5,591,167

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 13.	DEPOSITS. June 20.	CIRCULATION. June 13.	CIRCULATION. June 20.
Philadelphia	1,670,000	1,666,000	300,000	302,000
N. America	1,690,470	1,698,962	274,630	269,236
Farm. & Mech.	2,015,300	2,767,220	290,453	295,985
Commercial	866,000	860,000	179,000	180,000
Mechanics'	1,235,157	893,139	161,240	162,068
N. Liberties	1,170,000	1,060,000	118,000	107,000
Southwark	856,000	880,000	91,210	90,000
Kensington	208,164	263,971	238,670	230,445
P. Township	612,200	626,960	113,390	119,365
Western	1,028,511	1,012,433	145,220	136,708
Man. & Mech.	686,000	686,000	126,110	132,058
Commerce	1,040,161	1,040,161	79,000	79,000
Girard	987,326	987,326	167,698	170,971
Tradesmen's	896,879	896,879	168,790	164,097
Consolidation	316,160	297,611	107,460	101,360
City	462,620	411,946	113,000	109,100
Commonwealth	223,696	223,463	112,015	105,778
Corn Exchange	350,782	346,970	99,015	101,103
Union	314,672	277,701	75,760	73,060
Total	16,007,149	15,705,980	2,918,420	2,836,642

Real Estate.—TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The following property was sold to-day by the Sheriff:

House and two lots south side of Forty-third-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue; $4,200. L. AVERY.

Also, house and lot north side Fortieth-street, 196 feet 9 inches east of Fourth-avenue, 16 feet 9 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; $5,441.

Mr. JEREMIAH PANGBURN reports the sale of a two-story and attic brick front house and lot No. 57 Bedford-street, between Morton and Leroy streets. Lot 20x55 feet, for $6,500.

Also, the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 52 Downing-street, 16x76 feet, for $3,000.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold 10 lots on the *south side* of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, *commencing 175 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $525 per lot.*

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one full lot on the west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet 5 inches south of Fifty-second-street, for $3,000. Also, one lot on the east side of Third-avenue, *25 feet front* and rear by 110 feet in depth, 75 feet 5 inches *north of Fifty-second-street*, for $2,850.

We report the sale of 7 lots south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, opposite Mount Morris Park; the lots are each 25 feet front by about 120 feet in depth, on the average at $750 ₩ lot.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 21.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,000,000
Loans and Discounts	56,000,000
Specie	5,483,596
Amount due from other Banks	1,469,245
Amount due to other Banks	7,194,956
Deposits	20,220,240
Circulation	7,063,761

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.—The most refreshing and agreeable spot in the City at this season is Barnum's Museum; and then such charming entertainments! The new Fairy Drama is attracting crowds of people. It is a gorgeous production. This afternoon and evening it is represented; after which a laughable farce on each occasion.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ALL HAIL!—One all-pervading exclamation of joy from all gentlemen who have been so fortunate as to secure KNOX'S new and elegant Summer Hat. There is a beauty about KNOX'S Hats hard to equal. KNOX'S establishment, as everybody knows, or ought to know, is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—After all other applications fail, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is guaranteed to heal an ulcerated leg, or any running sore, without pain or danger. In dyspepsia the Pills are a positive specific.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $80, is a light and elegantly-Decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond's
COOL NEWS
for
BOYS OF ALL AGES.
Immense assortment of
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.
WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES.
Boys' Linen Suits, $1.
Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50. Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Mixed Suits, $3 50. Boys' Summer Pants, $1.
And all other kinds of elegant SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS at equally cheap rates.
One Price and No Reduction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau,
Opposite Herald and Sun Buildings.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Far ahead of all the other Cassimeres are THE EXCLUSIVE STYLES, PEARL AND BLUE, INAUGURATED BY WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Going to the Country.—With all your preparation and getting, forget not to get a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. They are just what you need: simple, concise, prompt and effective; and will save you and the children being sick, calling a doctor, or even worse results.
A complete case with book of directions can be had for $2, $4, or $5, according to size and style, and will prove an invaluable friend in times when you need one.
Sold by DR. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 16 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where they are properly manufactured and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO.'S, No. 289 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, very cool and durable; Gauze Undershirts, Lace Ties, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

The "Higgs Truss" Cures Rupture by approximating the openings, never injures the cord. In all ways o'erlaps. The Variocele Truss also gives universal satisfaction. No. 142 Broome-st., New-York.

Great Fire in Columbus, Ga.
TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA AND FOUNTAINE WAREHOUSES.
LOSS $250,000.
COLUMBUS, Ga., June 20, 1859.
MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN.
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
GENTLEMEN: Inclosed I hand you a slip from the *Daily News*, published in this city, giving an account of the fire that burned the Alabama Warehouse. RING, ALLEN & GARMAN had one of your LARGE SIZE SAFES, *WILDER'S PATENT*, with folding doors, in which were their valuable books and papers. It stood upon a brick column 14 feet high, which put it on a level with our office floor. Under the floor was cotton in bales (several hundred) stored up to the floor; the heat of four thousand bales, the burning of the floor, and the falling in of the roof upon the safe, made an intense heat. After the front wall fell in, the safe was seen by thousands standing in its place,
RED HOT FOR FULL SIX HOURS.
Two days after we succeeded in getting to it, and on opening it we found
EVERYTHING "ALL RIGHT."
The varnish had stained a *few loose papers—only very slightly*. I write this supposing you would feel an interest in knowing what had become of one of your best Iron Safes. Yours respectfully,
JOHN W. KING.

DEPOT OF
STEARNS & MARVIN'S (Wilder's Patent) SALAMANDER SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
and No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

A Card to the Public.
THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
PRICE $50, $60, $80, $90.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED
And kept in order one year.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 458 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUFUY & ORNEHAGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden Lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites *for families.—New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Elliptic-Spring Bed.
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—Tribune.
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

PERRY—KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, Mr. J. P. PERRY, of this City, and Miss AMELIA L. KELLOGG, of Canonovia, N. Y.

BYRNE—VAN HORSEN.—On Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, JOHN E. BYRNE to Miss MARY C. VAN HORSEN.

LOUDERBACK—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Peoria, Ill., on Thursday morning, June 16, by the Rev. Henry Talledge, the Rev. ALFRED LOUDERBACK, Rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa, to Miss SARAH A., daughter of John D. Wilson, and niece of the Hon. J. Glancey Jones, Minister to Austria.

HENSON—NELSON.—In Boston, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. A. Blaisdale, the Rev. JOHN M. HENSON, of Thompsonville, Conn., to Miss MINNIE E. NELSON, of Boston.

KNAPP—WELLS.—In Thompsonville, Conn., on Saturday, June 18, by the Rev. John M. Heron, Mr. THOMAS KNAPP to Miss MARIANNIA WELLS, *both of Thompsonville.*

DIED.

CHATTERTON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 19, of consumption, ABRAHAM G. CHATTERTON, aged 32 years.

His friends, and the friends of his brother in-law, Edward M. Hedden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 34 West 16th st., formerly Ames st., at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d inst., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SPIRO.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, suddenly, Mr. PHILIP T. SPIRO, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 215 8th-av. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

ASTEN.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 20, ABRAHAM ASTEN, Sen., aged 73 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Isaac and Bartholomew, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 50 Bond-st., without further invitation.

WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, MARY WHITE, only daughter of George and Mary White

DRY GOODS.

SOLTSMAN'S ANNUAL REDUCTION

IN

BRIDAL AND BOARDING SCHOOL OUTFITS.

I will offer my entire stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' OUTFITS,

CONSISTING OF

EMBROIDERED SUITS, CAMBRIC DRESSES, MUSLIN DRESSES, LADIES' EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES, MISSES' PLAIN EMBROIDERED ROBES, CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES, MARSEILLES VESTS, LADIES' EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SUITS, SOFT MARSEILLES SKIRTS, LADIES' EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES, HIGH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES, LADIES' EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES, MISSES' EMBROIDERED MUSLIN DRESSES, LADIES'

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH A. WESTERN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. GRANGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. A. DARLING, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 21, 1859.

Books will be closed from July 1 to 8 P. M. of July 6.
WM. KENNEDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. A. DARLING, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. A. DARLING, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. ARCHER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. A. DARLING, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. A. DARLING, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. GRANGER, Secretary.

SACHARISSA VALLEY SALT AND SODA COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. J. OAKLEY, Comptroller.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. A. DARLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH A. DARLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. J. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. GRANGER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. ARCHER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND COMMERCIAL MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND SECOND MORTGAGE BOND.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 49 WALL-ST.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. A. DARLING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. ARCHER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the 1st day of July next on the bonds issued by the State of Illinois for the benefit of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after that day.
JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CITY AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK CITY AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE OF THE Company, 49 Wall-st., cor. of William-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE OF the Company, 49 Wall-st., cor. of William-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN

The New-York Times, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Condensed from Post Pkt.]

Liverpool, Tuesday, June 7, (via Boston.)

There are still no Austrians north of the Po, and the Sardinians are in full possession of Lombardy. Fighting is reported to have occurred between the Austrian rear guard and the Sardinian advance guard, but not to any extent. The Austrians are concentrating their forces at Verona, Peschiera, Mantua and Legnano, and the Sardinians at Brescia, Lodi, Milan, Pavia and Alessandria. The Austrian army is said to be in a very demoralized condition, and every where retreating in disorder.

WAR IN ITALY.

The last accounts from Gibraltar represent that an extensive panic existed there in consequence of the two large steamers of the P. O. Company's line having been ordered to the Mediterranean to convey troops to the seat of war. The Peninsular & Oriental Company's steamers were also under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean for the same purpose. The Austrian steamers were all withdrawn from Gibraltar, and the Austrian Consul General had left for Trieste.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times says:

"The Emperor and the King have attended mass at Genoa, during which the 74 guns were said to be firing a royal salute. The population of Milan is most enthusiastic.

"The Emperor and the King attended mass yesterday at the cathedral of Milan, during which a Te Deum was sung. Count Cavour was left in charge of the Government. Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris. The Emperor and King are expected to arrive at Milan to-day."

The Paris Bourse was dull, and a daily decline in prices took place, notwithstanding the successive victories of the Allies in Italy. Lord Derby's speech on the Italian question had a depressing effect. Rentes fell 1f. 50c. Bank shares were also lower.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the Austrians have been defeated in Old Lombardy, and that Francis Joseph is now in full retreat upon Verona.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post